

# PAINTING OF SHIPS NEW DEVELOPMENT

Art of Marine Camouflage Is Producing Radical Changes for Protection.

CAN DECEIVE AS TO SIZE

Peculiar Color Schemes Offer Torpedo Target Not Very Often Hit.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 24.—New developments in the art of marine camouflage have effected radical changes in the painting of ships to protect them from the enemy. Modern naval warfare no longer reckons upon "invisibility" as a defensive factor, authorities having arrived at the conclusion that paint itself, being dependent upon light, will not overcome shadows. "Baffle painting" has been developed as a substitute to deceive a submarine commander as to the size and form of a ship and her course and speed.

Camouflage on land still is successfully applied along the lines of protective coloring, by which guns and roads and men are made virtually invisible under screens which blend with the surrounding terrain. In the case of moving ships, under conditions of constantly changing and the elusive horizon always a difficult matter to deal with, similar principles were found less efficient than those which frankly admit the existence of a boat, but by peculiar color schemes offer the torpedo such a queer, deceptive target that a hit is only a matter of luck.

Lieutenant-Commander Norman Wilkinson, royal naval volunteer reserve, the inventor of "baffle painting," came to the conclusion after long experience that the best moment a submarine comes to the surface within striking distance, no method of painting would render a ship sufficiently invisible to escape being seen.

"There was a time," the artist says, "when I thought it possible to increase or decrease a ship's visibility. But that was before the submarine was considered as a real active factor in naval warfare."

His decision took into consideration the submarine hydrophone, by which the presence of a ship, her probable size and her course can be ascertained under water. The problem, therefore, has resolved into rendering the ship as difficult to hit as possible, and baffle painting, the only present nationally accepted method of marine camouflage, was evolved.

Baffle painting is simply a project for breaking up all accepted forms of a ship by masses of strongly contrasting colors, distorting her appearance so as to destroy her general symmetry and make her look like a collection of unrelated parts. Of course, some vessels so painted have been also sunk, but there are records of a far greater number at which torpedoes were fired unsuccessfully. Equally important, a much larger proportion of baffle painted vessels which are hit by torpedoes are able to make port than ships painted gray, owing to explosion in less vulnerable parts. This aim of the submarine is thrown off by the camouflage.

GIVE EXAMPLE OF THE VALUE OF CAMOUFLAGE

Frequent reports, appearing sometimes in the newspapers, confirm the success of the system, and prove its value of defense against the submarine. The newspapers recently contained a story of an encounter between a baffle-painted freighter and a German U-boat, in which the latter was rammed and sunk. The article concluded with this pertinent paragraph:

"The theory bearing on the incident held by shipping men is that the system of camouflage designed especially to elude submarines deceived the German commander. On his assumption he mistook the course held by the ship, and instead of coming to the surface at right angles to the course, got squarely in the way."

A clever story is told of a meeting between an excursion steamer and a vessel outward bound from an Atlantic port to dare the submarine under protection of her baffle color design. The passengers crowded the excursion steamer's side to gaze at the queer boat, which plowed steadily forward. Apparently the camouflaged steamer was heading straight for the heavily loaded pleasure boat, and when a woman shrieked, panic was imminent. "Shut up, you fool!" yelled a man who understood the principles of baffle painting. "She's heading six points off."

It was true. The camouflage had so changed the aspect of the boat that she seemed to be going in a direction where she was not heading.

That is the purpose of baffle painting—to keep U-boats guessing as to whether their prey is "coming or going."

CAMOUFLAGE DEPARTMENT NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED

Marine camouflage is under the direction of the Navy Department, with the work executed by the Shipping Board's department of camouflage, headed by Henry C. Grover, of Boston.

In each district of the Shipping Board is stationed a district camouflager, with a corps of trained men. The organization now comprises more than 100 camouflagers, including a number of artists of national repute. New baffle designs are continually in preparation.

In the opinion of Mr. Grover, camouflage is a decidedly disturbing factor. "We know from valued sources that the submarine does not like our baffle painting," he observed. "Mr. Wilkinson informed me that the enemy had sketched a number of their baffle-painted ships in neutral ports, but I don't think that will help them a little bit."

A school for training camouflagers has been established by the Shipping Board, under the direction of William

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## Here's German Ashamed of His Nationality

LONDON, August 24.—In Marylebone Police Court the other day Arthur Webber, thirty-seven, a German employed as motor mechanic, living in Kensington Park-mews, Notting Hill, was charged with knowingly making a false statement when being enrolled in the County of Middlesex motor volunteer corps. Lieutenant Brandreth explained that the prisoner had been working for a firm in Portobello Road, Notting Hill, and in April last all the firm's motor drivers were enrolled in the volunteer corps. He noticed the prisoner working in the garage, and observing that he was a foreigner, inquired about his nationality. He was told the man was a Swiss. When being enrolled the prisoner said he was a Swiss and gave his place of birth at Zurich.

The prisoner: As you were told that I was a Swiss in front of other people, I didn't like to deny it, as I was ashamed of my nationality. He was fined \$20.

## DESPERATE MALEVOLENCE OF GERMAN AIRMAN

As Machine Drops to Earth, He Opens Fire on Helpless Women and Children Onlookers.

### MINNEAPOLIS GIRL IS WITNESS

Mob Quickly Forms and Prompt Arrival of Epernay Motor Police Prevents Crowd From Summarily Dealing With Man.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The desperate malevolence of a German airman, who, falling to his death, tried to "go west in style" by taking with him as many women and children as he could is graphically described by Mrs. Laura Forest, of the American fund for French wounded, in a letter from Epernay, where she had taken part in the evacuation of a hospital before the German advance, and witnessed the fall of the Hun plane. The letter which was received at the national headquarters of the A. F. F. W., 73 Park Avenue, New York City, tells how the boche even after he had fallen, deliberately continued to fire upon noncombatant spectators. Mrs. Forest's letter follows:

"It was just after breakfast on Sunday when the gun announced the approach of an enemy plane, and we crowded around the doors of our hotel and watched what we thought was the successful carrying out of a dangerous move, the sudden dropping down of the plane through the area of bursting shells and out of the reach of the guns. Right over the building he came, raking the street with machine-gun fire—and then came such a burst of joy from the throats of the people as is seldom heard: 'Il est tombé! Il est tombé! (he has fallen!)"

"When I found myself I was running with the men and women and children of Epernay, and with them I kept on running till the fallen plane was in sight. Wounded as the aviator was, he turned his machine gun on the crowd and fired, killing a woman and a child. And still we ran on and found him, and only the arrival of a motor with the police let him live as long as he did. He died within a few hours. The second man was buried under the machine, and the crowd was well dispersed before he was brought out, badly wounded, and carried away. I never heard whether he lived or died."

Mrs. Forest's home is in Minneapolis. She had been working for more than a year in France, where the A. F. F. W., co-operating with the French medical authorities and the American Red Cross, looks after nearly 2,000 hospitals. Recently Mrs. Forest had been assigned to the work of locating the American sick and wounded in isolated French hospitals, which is one of the tasks officially delegated to the A. F. F. W.

FORMER QUEEN'S ESTATE NOW PUBLIC BATHING BEACH

Fence Which for Years Separated Water From Hawaiian Ruler's Grounds Torn Down.

(By Associated Press.)

HONOLULU, T. H., August 24.—Part of the estate of the late former Queen Liliuokalani has just been opened to the public of Honolulu for the first time. This makes one of the finest stretches of bathing beach at Waikiki now available to the people.

Prince J. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, owner of the property, has torn down a fence which for years made the beach private. Prince Kuhio, once widely known as "Prince Kūhio," inherited much of the property of the late Queen. He is now serving his eighth term as delegate from the Territory of Hawaii to Congress, and is a candidate for the Republican nomination.

Bathers have christened the new beach "Kuhio Park."

HOW GUNS USE COTTON

Every Shot From Twelve-Inch Cannon Uses Up Half-Hale, While Machine Gun Uses All.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, August 24.—Done, never to return, are the cheap prewar prices of clothes. That is the view of an expert writing in a British trade publication, and he predicts another rise soon.

Every shot fired from a twelve-inch gun, he says, uses up half a bale of cotton, and in three minutes a machine gun will squander a full bale.

## AMERICAN PEOPLE FULLY AROUSED

Such Is View of Scotch Clergyman After Traveling Many Miles.

### ENERGIES FULLY ENLISTED

Finds Enthusiastic Response to Sentiments Involved in Struggle.

NEW YORK, August 24.—After traveling more than 20,000 miles and delivering 119 addresses in every part of the United States, Sir George Adam Smith, the Scottish clergyman, who has been making a tour of the country under the auspices of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, reported to the Bureau of Information of the British War Mission that the American people everywhere are fully aroused and heart and soul in the war.

"From a very wide experience in all parts of the country and among all classes," says Sir George, "I am sure that the conscience, the heart, the will and all the boundless energies of the United States are thoroughly and intelligently enlisted in the war. This is as true of the more German centers as of the rest of the country. I had nowhere a more cordial reception for my message than in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee and among men with German names. My chairman and other speakers were frequently men of German descent."

Sir George's report was given out on the eve of his return to Scotland. He came to America last March on the invitation of the national committee and of the Department of Information of the British Foreign Office.

"The mission with which I was charged," says Sir George, "was twofold—to enforce the moral aims common to the allies and to tell the part which Great Britain has taken in the war."

"The line which I followed with regard to these closely related subjects was to remind my audiences of the suddenness of the call to war which came to our people and at the same time its moral clearness and emphasis, and to assure them that the conscience with which we had originally acclaimed that signal call was to-day, if possible, stronger than ever. Our ethical convictions found their materials not only in the crimes, but also in the blunders of our foes, for those blunders were from the first to last those of the criminal mind. In proof of this I limited myself to the testimony of Germans, using chiefly that of Prince Lichnowsky, Bethmann-Hollweg, General von Bismarck, Dr. Sturmer and Max Harden. From there I sought to show how Germany might have gained all that she has sought through war by peaceful methods, but was too obsessed by the military spirit to see this."

"Usually I dwelt on what the American adhesion to our alliance meant to us morally. America, coming into the war from the first to last, as of attempts to deal with Germany by peaceful methods, furnished us with the greatest moral vindication of our original attitude and action that any one people ever offered to a other in the whole range of history. In other ways I enlarged on the justice of our cause and our determination to see it through to victory. The sacrifices we have endured for it had but further hallowed it to our hearts, and we were resolved that their unfinished warfare which our faith had left to us as a sacred trust should be completed by us, however much more it still cost us."

DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN FALSE AND TRUE PEACE

"In a number of my addresses I distinguished between a false and a true peace. I tried to show that much of the false pacifism prevalent on both sides of the Atlantic rested upon the fallacy of confusing merely political peace with the only peace which Christ promised or God avowed to us—the inward peace, peace which comes to duty done and sacrifice faithfully borne. In Scripture peace is never a primary blessing or duty, but the fount of righteousness, truth and faithful struggle. To put peace before justice and the redemption of the oppressor is to turn Christianity upside down."

"I found everywhere an enthusiastic response to those sentiments and arguments—not only, however, from my numerous and large audiences and from my fellow-speakers, but from conversations in hotels and on the long railway journeys and in reading the leaders in the journals of every locality I visited. I know that the American people are convinced of the justice of our common cause and resolute to carry it through on those moral issues which Germany has forced on the world."

"I found a good deal of ignorance of the scale on which Great Britain had been fighting and supporting the war and naturally of the details of our warfare. Most Americans had failed to value the many fronts—on three continents—on which our armies have been engaged; the vast numbers of our armies which were raised before conscription was established, or the extent of our sacrifices. I supplied them with concise information on each of these subjects and on our methods of feeding our troops, supplying them with ammunition, etc., and caring for the wounded. Many audiences were amazed at the facts I gave them, and it would have been well worth coming to America for this purpose alone."

Yankee Wins Way Back.

RANTOUL, ILL., August 24.—A discharge from the army following an airplane accident at Ellington Field, in which a civilian was killed, proved no bar to Robert Montell Warner, of Herwyn, Ill., in winning a second lieutenantcy. Warner himself was injured in the accident and spent three months in hospital. On recovery, the enlistment again, passed his flying tests for the second time and recently received his reward.

## Red Cross Workers Caring for American Soldiers



Why it is better to give than to receive. The smile explains why. One of many American Red Cross workers in France who distributes smokes and many other comforts and little luxuries such as mother would provide, to all wounded American soldiers in the military hospitals.

## APACHE INDIAN SCOUTS MAKE HUN TREMBLE

Also They Speculate on Next Death-Dealing Innovation to Be Provided.

### FOLLOWED MEXICAN TRAILS

Boche Soldiers First Dreaded Arrival of Canadians, Then the Australians, Followed Later by the Americans, Especially the Marines.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The noble American Indian has again come into his own.

This time he is also stalking the enemy, but the enemy is the Hun and not the white man who invaded his happy hunting grounds.

Dispatches recently received from American Army headquarters in France tell of Indian scouts who are doing splendid and effective work under General Pershing.

And lo, the troubles of the Hun increase.

Through distasteful experience, the boche first learned to dread the Canadians, then the Australians and next the Americans, especially the marines. All this in addition to the natural fighting ability of French, British and Italians.

And then "the Indian menace."

Indian stealth, cunning and bravery are known the world over. Added to these qualifications is the special training these Indians received under Pershing during the hunt for Villa.

Many of them were well acquainted with the mountains, deserts and trails down in Chihuahua since the Geronimo campaign and were obtained by General Pershing in 1916 when he went into Mexico after Francisco Villa and his followers, following the attack by Villa on Columbus, N. M.

A company of Apaches was gathered at Fort Apache, Ariz. The Indians, garbed in tribal costumes and mounted on their own ponies, rode forty miles to the Santa Fe Railroad at Holbrook, Ariz., held a war dance all night and entrained the following morning for Columbus, where they received regulation army uniforms.

Each Apache received a wrist watch and each Apache prized his gift most highly.

The scout company did effective work in Mexico, both in trailing bandits and engaging them when encountered.

When Brigadier-General Robert Howze, in the expedition, was promoted to colonel, the Indians hampered out the eagles, his insignia, from Mexican silver dollars.

As the expedition left Mexico the Indians, mounted on mules, received a great ovation.

When the expeditionary forces went to France the Indian scouts manifested willingness to go along, and General Pershing was quick to take them.

And now they are back at their old love—stalking—the trembling Hun, who is wondering what sort of a death-dealing innovation the allies will next introduce on the European battle fields.

WAR RELEGATES AUTOMOBILE TO GARAGE OWING TO COST

London Dealers in Dogcarts, Traps and Carriages Are Now Making Profit.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, August 24.—In England the war has relegated the automobile to the garage and brought the horse back into its own. Owing to gasoline restrictions, taxicabs are becoming extremely scarce in London and the hansom cabs of the old days have been restored to popularity.

Dealers in dogcarts, gigs, traps, carriages and all other kinds of horse-drawn conveyances are reaping a big profit. For six months prices have been going up steadily, until vehicles which were for disposal at firewood prices, owing to the vogue of the motor car, are now fetching more than they cost when they were new.

Members of the royal family use horse-drawn conveyances, and the munition millionaire, denied a motor except for war work, is investing in a carriage and pair.

## THIS WAR FIRST GREAT ONE FOUGHT ON TOBACCO

All Nations Supplying Men—England, Fears Supply in United States Will Be Short.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, August 24.—This war, a London paper points out, is the first great conflict in history which has been fought on tobacco.

In all previous wars the nations engaged have supplied their fighters more or less generously with food, equipment and munitions, but rarely the luxuries. In the present war public and private agencies have been working from the outset in all the belligerent countries to provide the soldiers with little "extras," and the chief of these has been tobacco.

To British soldiers almost uncouthable millions of cigarettes and hundreds of tons of pipe tobacco have been sent, duty free. But despite these enormous shipments, the consumption of tobacco in the British Isles has steadily increased. The cost of tobacco has climbed from 12 cents to 48 cents a pound for the low-grade, dark American product, and a light China tobacco, used for blending purposes, has jumped from 12 cents to 96 cents a pound.

Anxiety and nervous strain inseparable from a great war are held responsible for the increase in smoking at home. Testimony from the front is that, without generous supplies of tobacco, the men could not withstand the strain of continuous conflict.

England's chief sources of supply is the United States, and the fear is entertained here that owing to the war's possible interference with production there and an increased home demand, the amount available for this country may be materially lessened. Bonded stocks here are even now dangerously depleted owing to decreased imports.

France and Italy, with less extensive sources of supply, have spared no efforts to meet the tobacco needs of their soldiers, and the same is true of Germany.

The London press is speculating whether it may not yet become necessary to institute some system of tobacco rationing for those smokers not engaged in productive war work.

## Macedonia May Become NEW GRANARY OF BALKANS

Rich and Productive Region in Antiquity May Be Restored to Former Condition.

### MANY SOLDIERS ARE TO STAY

Will Remain and Take Up Agriculture—Necessary to Combat Marsh Fever—Water Power Is Waiting Development.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Macedonia, as a result of the war, may become the granary of the Balkans as it was in antiquity. Only a part of its soil has been cultivated in modern times, and that with very rudimentary means.

The possibility of reclaiming the uncultivated areas after the war and utilizing them for growing wheat and other cereals has attracted the attention of experts who have gone there with the allied armies, say Department of Commerce advisers from Saloniki, Greece. The French, especially, are interested.

Many of the soldiers there, of all nationalities represented, plan to establish themselves there and take up agriculture after war, reports George Horton, American consul-general at Saloniki. The soldiers have seen how rich is the soil and what wonderful results it produces with inadequate means.

European immigration, it is asserted, should not be encouraged until three problems have been solved. These are how to combat the marsh fever, the inhabitants and, better, their homes and sanitary surroundings, to introduce American farm machinery and other saving devices.

Marsh fever is regarded as having done as much toward devastating the country as years of war. Fortunately, the country, which will be benefited in many ways by the presence of the allied armies, will also have the benefit of efforts now being made to combat the fever. A durable and efficient organization, whose sole duty will be to solve definitely this problem, is expected to be the outgrowth of army organization.

For centuries the Macedonians have lived amid insanitary conditions. Amelioration of this condition must come before the real development of the country. The people have labored with the most primitive tools and have rarely been sure of enjoying the fruits of their toil. Yet they must provide the main body of laborers for the cultivation and redemption of Macedonia, because they are inured to climatic conditions.

Motor and tractor implements, making labor easier in the trying climate, are also necessary because they would solve to a large extent the question of obtaining a sufficient number of workers. American tractor implements are already being used successfully by the British and French armies, and recently an American Red Cross detachment arrived here with the purpose of cultivating the extensive plains south of Monastir. American farm implements having been introduced, should play an important part in the redemption of Macedonia.

Water power is also waiting development. Mr. Horton says the principal grain merchants report that the low grain crop of cereals of the three villages or provinces of Monastir, Kossovo and Saloniki, in the years preceding 1890, was 500,000 to 700,000 tons. Since then the yield has decreased to 100,000 tons, principally because of insecure conditions and emigration of workers.

With the modern methods at work and with some plains drained, it is estimated that region should yield at least 1,500,000 tons of grain, and with this done Macedonia would turn back its history and again be "the granary of the Balkans."

Brothers Invited in France.

OSHKOSH, August 24.—Two sons of a Councilman Florian Lampert, of this city, one of whom is a major and the other a captain, were united in the peculiar way while in France and while each had sponsored the other was thousands of miles away. Major J. G. R. Lampert was making an inspection trip with other American officers and a company at one of the places they visited, was ordered into line for inspection. As the captain of the company turned about to salute the visitors, he discovered that one of them was his brother, Major Lampert.

## UKRAINIA BITTERLY DISAPPOINTS HUNS

Following Assassination of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, Second Plot Has Been Discovered.

### MAY MURDER ALL GERMANS

Popular Hatred of Teutons Is Inextinguishable—Offered to Sell Kaiser Wheat for U. S. Coin.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Following the assassination of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, a second plot has been discovered to murder all German officers. "Popular hatred of the Germans is inextinguishable," it is unsafe to go outside the big towns except in companies."

This from the Ukraine. And of late many countries have disappointed Germany. But the Ukraine, which was Germany's friend, which was to give her first wheat and then a corridor from Mittleuropa to Mittleasien, now bids fair, according to recent dispatches received from Washington, to be the biggest disappointment of them all.

Of wheat there were 100,000,000 poods—65,000,000 bushels—"in one small part of the country alone." And before the end of March everything had been arranged for. In April 6,000,000 poods were to be gathered and shipped. In May 15,000,000, in June 20,000,000. And with first ambassador Baron von Mumm there went to Kiev one Field Marshal General von Eichhorn, of whom already terrible in Northern Russia, so that the first steps toward Mittleasien could be taken simultaneously.

DEMANDED AMERICAN DOLLARS IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT

But from the first, as it now appears, the Ukraine made objections to the matter of wheat. She needed it all for her own people, and the warehouses and elevators were already empty. Under her new, communist constitution, she could not sell it, at any rate for export. When asked to barter, she demanded things which Germany obviously could not spare: textiles, agricultural implements, railroad materials and the like. And when, finally, she did give her wheatgrowers permission to take money, they would take neither Russian rubles nor Austrian kroner—nor even imperial German marks. They said they had full confidence only in America, and would take American dollars! With that, Field Marshal General von Eichhorn himself had to take action. By edict he gave notice that Germany would procure what wheat she needed by sending out "wheat requisitioning troops"; and under penalty of forced labor, all Ukrainian peasants and farmers will plant the greatest possible harvest for 1918.

By then, too, he had been compelled to take action in other ways. The Ukraine was cutting up the estates of its great nobles, who alone had shown themselves to be Germany's genuine friends. She was suffering from a famine, to be planned, by a certain committee for the salvation of Ukraine. She would have nothing to say to a newly-interpreted clause in the treaty of Brest Litovsk, which would give Germany an indemnity "for her military aid in restoring order." Above all, far from opening the way to Middle Asia, by refusing to co-operate with groups of good German workers in the Crimea, and the Caucasus she was closing it. Agreements no half-way measures would suffice. The real need, in the words of Vice-Chancellor von Papen, was "transformation of Ukraine's government." And Field Marshal General von Eichhorn transformed it.

GERMANOPHILE HETMAN WITH ONLY NINE VOTES

We have heard something of one Skoropadski, the new Hetman of the Ukraine. According to German reports 75,000 Ukrainians gathered in Kiev alone to call upon him to assume a dictatorship. It now appears that the said Skoropadski was one of the Germanophile nobles above-mentioned, and a gentleman who had previously distinguished himself by standing for the national assembly and receiving 200 Russian votes and nine Ukrainian. But that made little difference. He had declared himself to be in full accord with Germany even in the matter of the indemnity. And, seizing every member of the former government who didn't flee in time, von Eichhorn made him Germany's figurehead. Nothing now could stand in his way. She had the Ukraine by the throat, and had only to collect.

As a matter of fact she had already touched off her own conflagration, through her "wheat requisitioning troops." Wherever they went a peasantry believed to be completely cowed, began to rise at once. What wheat was in the bin they hid in pits: what was in the rick they burned. Where they couldn't get their sheep and cattle away, they killed them. And taking to the woods, even as if it had been the battle line, they gave themselves to the business of fighting Germany again.

In one way it was a peasants' war. In others it was unique. For instead of scythes and pitchforks, the peasants were armed with perfectly good service rifles. They have been attacking troop trains and blowing up bridges. For heavy fighting, as many as 70,000 have acted together. And lately they have been joined by practically all Ukrainian railroad workers.

They are supposed to be striking. But as a strike, it too, is union. What the strikers demand is not higher pay and shorter hours, but the restoration of the Constitution and the convoking of a constituent assembly. Meanwhile, along with the peasants, they are enforcing their demands with rifles and hand grenades, even with artillery. "Guerrilla warfare is constant," reported Hoeglund, the Swedish Socialist, a few days before Field Marshal von

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